

Supplementary Information for:

Population Changes in a Community of Alkaliphilic Iron Reducing Bacteria Due to Changes in the Electron Acceptor: Implications for Bioremediation at Alkaline Cr(VI) Contaminated Sites

Samuel J. Fuller^a, Ian T. Burke^{b}, Duncan G. G. McMillan^c, Weixuan Ding^d, Douglas I. Stewart^{a*}*

^a School of Civil Engineering, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

^b School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK

^c University Hospital Jena, Friedrich-Schiller University, Jena, 07743, Germany

^d School of Process, Environmental and Materials Engineering, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK

* Corresponding Authors: d.i.stewart@leeds.ac.uk and i.t.burke@leeds.ac.uk.

This section consists of 3 pages containing 2 figures.

Further data on the growth of alkaliphilic iron reducing community in FeCr media

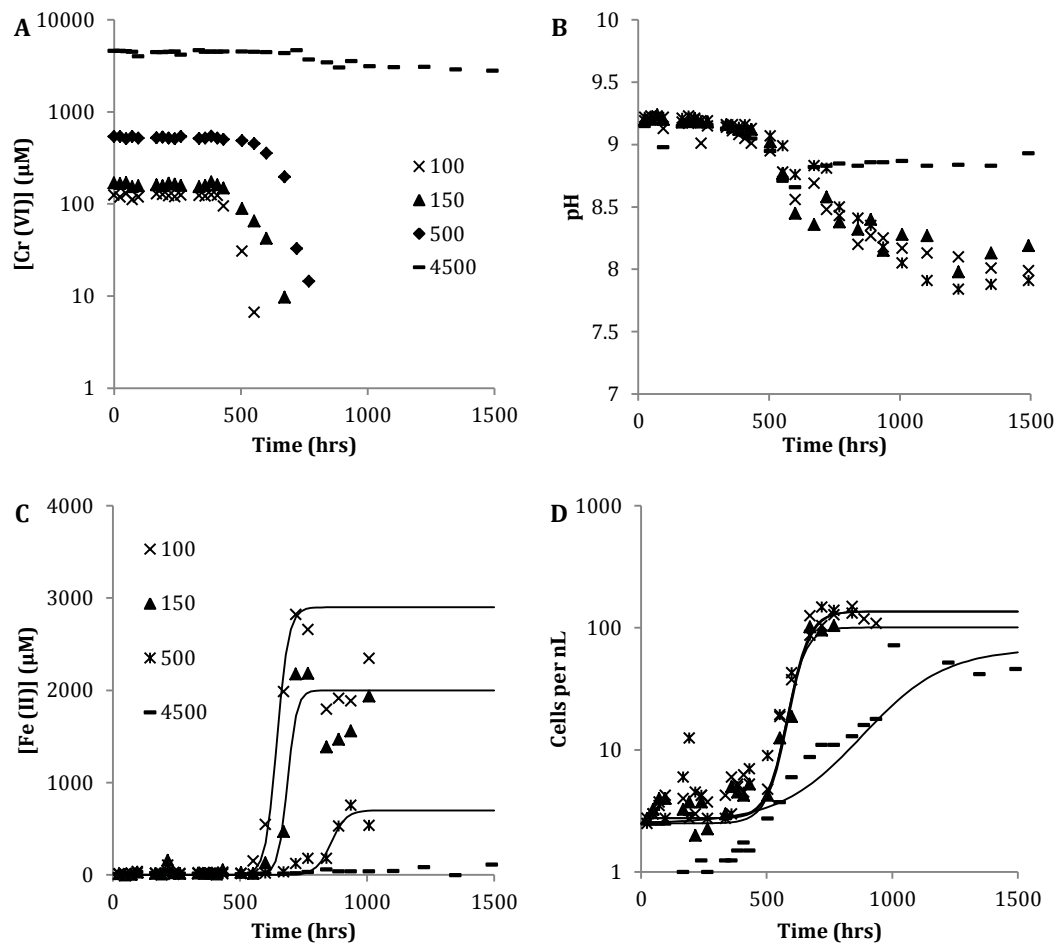


Figure S1. Growth of alkaliphilic Fe(III) reducing community in FeCr medium with initial Cr(VI) concentrations of 100, 150, 500 and 4500 $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$. (A) Cr(VI) concentration with time (B) Total Fe(II) concentration with time (C) cell numbers with time (D) pH with time (data shown is complementary to that shown in Figure 3).

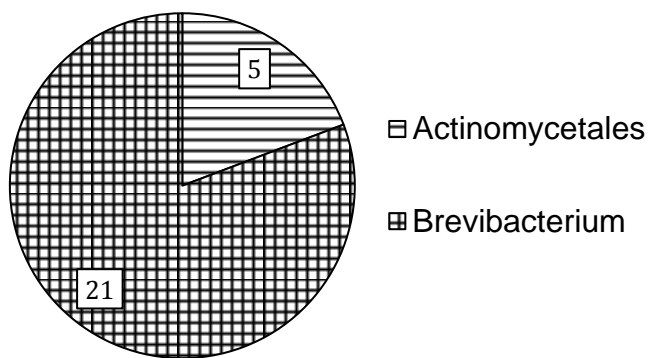


Figure S2: Percentage of bacteria sequences recovered from FeCr8500 medium assigned to each OTU.